

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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WHEELING, W. VA., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1894.

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Don't Trade. If You Want Protection Vote for It.

COL. MCGRAW

Attempts to Offset the Effect of the Joy Letter by Another.

BUT-OF COURSE IT WASN'T STOLEN.

The Letter Proves a Boomerang, However, and a Strong one.

WILSON'S VERY DESPERATE CAUSE

In the Second District Wasn't Bolstered Very Much by Our old Friend Tom Brady--The Situation Everywhere Encouraging to the Republicans--Unprecedented Meetings. Wonderful Outpourings of the People.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

GRAFTON, W. VA., Nov. 4.—Drowning men catch at straws. This old saw illustrates the desperate condition of Col. John T. McGraw, Wilson's manager. McGraw got hold of an important letter written by Mr. Pownall, of Hampshire county. In it Mr. Pownall tells of his usual hard work for his party and asks the committee to send him some funds to pay his own expenses and the expenses of his workers. Everybody knows that it takes money to run a campaign, that the legitimate expenses are heavy. The Wheeling Register and the Democrats go on the theory that the average voter is so stupid and ignorant that he knows nothing of all this. McGraw, in his desperation, seizes on this important letter and a rambling affidavit by the irrepressible Tom Brady to make the people believe that he has found something to offset the Joy letter. Pownall says he has received the enormous sum of \$600 and asks the committee to send more. He says that about 300 Democrats are riding all over Hampshire county night and day. Who pays these 300 men and their horse hire and expenses? And what is the cost? At least six hundred a day. McGraw, it is known, has sent \$3,000 to Hampshire and how much more is not known.

The other night McGraw left his meeting at Mineralville to meet Ran Salsaker here with a valise full of money. He has conducted a boodle campaign from the beginning and he will keep it up. His cry of "thief" is made to cover his own tracks and to divert attention from his own crooked methods. Your correspondent is authorized by the Republican congressional committee to state that but \$1,000 has been sent to Hampshire county. McGraw seems to fear that this sum is sufficient to buy up the whole Democratic party of Hampshire county. It is well known that the Republican committee has all along been hampered by lack of funds to meet the legitimate expenses of the campaign and this statement is borne out by Mr. Pownall's urgent appeal to conduct the Republican campaign in Hampshire.

A week ago Chairman Hall challenged McGraw to substantiate his statement that his office has been broken open and the Joy letter was stolen. The Republican Congressional committee has offered and now offers McGraw \$100 to prove his said statement. Mr. Pownall in McGraw's big headlines is represented as an employee of a great "trust," but McGraw to-day declared that the president of the company with whom Mr. Pownall is engaged is a Democrat and a free trader, and a firm supporter of Wilson and that he has said that he would discharge any employee of his whom he found opposing Wilson. McGraw further said he had wired the president of the company and sent him a copy of the Pownall letter, and had received a telegram in reply that if the letter was genuine he would discharge Mr. Pownall. This demonstrates that this great trust is not opposing Wilson, but is actually supporting him, and will punish any employee who dares exercise the common rights of American citizens and vote his sentiments.

Information is received to-night at Republican headquarters that 5,000 railroad tickets were furnished at Baltimore yesterday to repeaters to come into the Second congressional district to save Wilson from defeat. Several of them got off the train last night at two different points on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad east of the mountains. Republicans are on the look out for them.

A BOLD FAKE

The "Register" Interview With President Elliott a Pure Fabrication.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

SUTTON, W. VA., Nov. 4.—The dispatch in the Register of yesterday from this town purporting to give an account of an interview with me in reference to my canvass of the state is false, and was sent by the chief of liars of this town.

Beware of sensational stories from Democratic campaign liars sprung at the last hour to bolster up a dying cause.

C. D. ELLIOTT,
President Republican State League.

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM

At Grafton Saturday—Dayton, Elkins, White and Hart Speak—A Record Breaking Demonstration for Protection.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

GRAFTON, W. VA., Nov. 4.—The spectacle of yesterday's Dayton, "Protection and Prosperity" demonstration here furnished a profound and significant example of the intense feeling of people of Taylor county on the issues of this campaign, and as a reflection of public sentiment generally all over the district. There was a picturesque parade in the afternoon and two grand meetings in which the fervor and enthusiasm of the people took on the form of a joyous celebration.

There were meetings in the opera house in the afternoon and at night, and on both occasions the building was

crowded and hundreds were on the outside who could not gain an admittance, while the enthusiasm was unbounded. The line of procession formed at 1 o'clock, and it extended a half mile. There were 250 horsemen, a long line of footmen, and twenty-seven wagon loads of lumber and others of wool which served as striking object lessons of the baneful influence of Wilson free trade. The wagons were decorated with numerous inscriptions that bore testimony to the ruinous decline in the price of the staples they contained, and the sales for which there were no buyers, as a condition of the times and not a theory.

The speakers of the day were Hons. S. B. Elkins, A. G. Dayton, A. B. White and C. B. Hart. All received ovations and Dayton and every mention of his name created unbounded enthusiasm.

AT MORGANTOWN

The Great Republican Rally—A Big Affair—Six Thousand People Present.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., Nov. 4.—Yesterday was a banner day in the history of Republicanism in this county. There were very few Democrats here, nearly all having gone to the Fairmont demonstration, and the Republicans practically had the town to themselves. The American Club, of Pittsburgh, and the McKeesport Republican Club arrived here on the special train shortly after 1 o'clock, and nearly the whole town met them at the depot. Two local clubs with music, a dozen mounted marshals and several thousand cheering men, women and children escorted the visitors to the Peabody house for dinner.

It is estimated that fully 6,000 people were in Morgantown. They came from miles around, several counties of the district being represented in the crowds.

John Jarrett, of Pittsburgh, was the first speaker. At this time it is estimated there were over 3,000 people in the crowd of listeners. A. J. Edwards, John P. Eberhart, A. J. Niles and Colonel R. F. Hopwood followed Mr. Jarrett. The crowd remained until the last speaker had finished and seemed reluctant to go even then. John Eberhart declared it was the most interesting and appreciative audience he had ever witnessed.

AT MANNINGTON

A Big Time in Marion's Oil City—Great Republican Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MANNINGTON, W. VA., Nov. 4.—Yesterday and last night Republicans had possession of this town. Hundreds came from all directions and there was unbounded enthusiasm. It was, in fact, one of the biggest rallies for protection ever held here. Hons. John W. Mason and A. R. Campbell spoke in the afternoon to a tremendous crowd which loudly cheered them. At night Charles Burdett Hart, of the Intelligencer, and Rev. W. H. Wiley spoke to an enormous crowd in the opera house. The building was packed and there was great enthusiasm.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

Specials to the Intelligencer give very encouraging accounts of the political situation in all parts of the state. Everywhere is the greatest enthusiasm and the meetings are unprecedented for numbers. Following are brief summaries of many of the specials which are crowded out on account of lack of space:

At Shinnston, Harrison county, M. K. Duty, Democratic candidate for state senate, in order to get a crowd, advertised a joint discussion between himself and Hon. S. F. Reed, the Republican candidate, without Mr. Reed's knowledge. The crowd came and did Mr. Reed, who got wind of the matter, but Mr. Duty did not show up. He didn't expect Reed and when he found his opponent was present he made himself scarce.

A dispatch from Beverly, Randolph county, says there is no truth in the story that the keys to the ballot boxes in that county were stolen.

The Democratic barbecue at Sutton, Braxton county, Saturday, was well attended. The only speaker advertised who showed up was ex-Governor Fleming. Senator Camden was present, however. The Braxton county Democratic convention, it will be remembered, adopted a resolution condemning Mr. Camden's course as senator.

The Register's report criticising Chairman Fortney, of the big King-wood Dayton meeting, was absolutely false. Mr. Fortney is giving Dayton splendid support.

M. F. M. DURBIN DEAD.

One of the Best Known Bankers in the State Passes Away.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Nov. 4.—Mr. F. M. Durbin, cashier of the Wood County Bank, whose critical illness has been noted in the Intelligencer, died to-day. He was stricken down with apoplexy last Thursday morning. On Friday his condition improved somewhat, but on Saturday he grew weaker, and gradually sank until his death. He was one of Parkersburg's most useful and highly esteemed citizens.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Preparations to carry into effect the income tax law are being made at Washington.

Services in memory of the late car were held in the New York Greek churches.

Chauncey Depew says Morton's majority will be 50,000. The New York World says Hill will be elected.

Three firemen were hurt and \$50,000 damage done at a fire at the Singer Sewing Machine works at Louisville, Ky.

As a retaliation on Germany for the embargo on American beef, the administration at Washington may order an investigation as to glanders and horse apoplexy, with which German horses brought here are affected.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning; cooler; northwest wind. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning; cooler; northwest wind.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

As furnished by C. Schaeffer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 45 3 p. m. 48

9 a. m. 47 7 p. m. 50

12 m. 46 Weather—Cloudy.

SUNDAY.

7 a. m. 49 3 p. m. 51

9 a. m. 50 7 p. m. 53

12 m. 49 Weather—Fair.

THE GREATEST YET.

Brilliant Ovation to Capt. Dovenor Saturday Night.

THE OPERA-HOUSE CROWDED FULL

Of Enthusiastic People who Hear Two Fine Speeches.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADER'S BEST

Supplemented by an Eloquent, Able Speech by Hon. W. P. Hubbard, and Brief but Enthusiastic Talks by Hon. N. E. Whitaker, and Prof. Jones—The Most Enthusiastic Gathering Seen in Wheeling in a Decade.

Saturday night the greatest demonstration of the present campaign, on either side, was given in honor of Capt. B. B. Dovenor. Nothing like it for numbers and enthusiasm had been seen outside of a presidential year in the First congressional district. Long before the time for the escort to organize the streets were so lined with people that the sidewalks were simply impassable for squares.

Mayer's band met in front of the Intelligencer office, and after a lively march to the I. O. O. F. hall, where the Young Men's Republican Escort club, in high silk hats, had gathered to the number of 600, under command of Capt. William Travis. The band was followed by at least 200 other voters who spontaneously fell into line, in command of George Kemple. There was plenty of red fire, and the parade was one of the largest, most brilliant and in every way most creditable of the campaign.

At the Windsor hotel Capt. Dovenor, Hon. W. P. Hubbard, Committee Chairman Richards and Hall were seated in a carriage, and they were escorted by way of Main, Tenth and Market streets to the Opera House. All along the line of march the enthusiasm exceeded anything seen in this campaign. Yelling men, cheering women, waving handkerchiefs and hats greeted the champion of protection every foot of the way. When the speakers reached the hall they entered with difficulty. The house was packed to overflowing, even the stage being literally a solid mass of people.

THE SPLENDID MEETING

was called to order by Congressional Chairman H. C. Richards, who introduced W. M. Clemans, who sang a very effective campaign song of his own composition, which brought down the house.

Mr. Richards then introduced Hon. W. P. Hubbard as chairman of the meeting. There was a renewal of the applause which at the entrance of the speakers had been simply deafening. Throughout the meeting the enthusiasm was simply tumultuous.

MR. HUBBARD'S TALK.

Mr. Hubbard after the applause which greeted him had subsided, said:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—This is a fit time for us home folks to get together and talk over our family affairs, for the affairs of this community during the last two years have not been altogether comfortable. There has been in this community such a season of distress as I do not remember, as I will venture that you do not remember, since you have been members of this community. For the first time, since the Democratic party two years ago came into control of all the departments of this government, have we seen within this community the necessity of establishing organized methods of charity; for the first time have we seen strong men, men able and willing to work, unable to get work.

I had occasion to look into the records of the county court of this county. I wondered if it was true that men had been driven by their necessities to borrow money and mortgage property to the extent to which it was said they had done so, and found from an actual inspection of these books that during the twenty-five years up to the election of 1869, it took thirty-five books to hold the mortgages upon property of this county that were admitted to record, or about one and a third of those books every year. And in the two years that have elapsed since the Democratic party came into power in this country, it has taken five and one-third books to record the mortgages, or about two and two-thirds books every year—just twice the amount. Talk about the Republican policy making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY

makes everybody poorer. [Applause.] What are the causes of this distress, my friends? Our Democratic friends tell us that we are wrong when we say this has come upon us because the Democratic party has come into power. We are mistaken about that. This is the result of a disease that has been preying upon the vitals of the American people, say they, during the whole thirty years that this doctrine of protection has been in force in this country. Think of that as a reason for the distress which it is admitted has come upon us. But, say they, we are calamity howlers. Well, if you inflict calamity upon us, shall we not howl? [Applause.] If you prick us do we not bleed? If you tickle us do we not laugh? If you poison us do we not die? If you wrong us, shall we not have, on next Tuesday, our revenge? [Applause.]

Now, we had supposed among ourselves, conversant with our own interests—we had supposed we might perhaps, here in the city of Wheeling and here in the city of West Virginia, but our Democratic friends would not have it that way; and so they have brought here, week by week, during the past campaign, gentlemen to instruct us as to what we wanted and what was for our good, and strangely enough they bring into this manufacturing and producing community, gentlemen from the importing cities of New York and Baltimore, to tell us what is for our interest and what we should do.

It would have been a great deal more

to the purpose if the Democratic party could have promised to the industries of the city of Wheeling the establishing of a railroad to Connelleville, or a steamboat line to Cincinnati, or even a ferry from the city of Wheeling across the river to the Island. [Applause.]

He gave the "markets of the world" idea consideration, and provoked the wildest enthusiasm with a comparison of conditions here and in England.

In conclusion Mr. Hubbard accepted a challenge to compare the nominees on the tickets of the two parties. After he reviewed the nominees for superintendent of free schools and criminal judge, and given Prof. Lewis and Mr. Hughes high praise, he made strong points in favor of the Republican nominees for the legislature. He said:

Our candidates lack business ability. Run over the list of these Democratic candidates. Which of them has been sought for by any great industrial enterprise of this community as its president or its manager? I have heard the question asked about more than one of the Republican candidates, "How can he afford to leave his business in the city of Wheeling and go down to Charleston?" Who ever asked such a question about any candidate on the Democratic ticket? [Laughter.]

But our candidates are not wholly without experience with our Democratic friends in politics. Senator Whitaker knows something about that. [Applause.] I know one candidate on the Republican ticket who has a thorough acquaintance with the Democratic party, having been born in it, and having found out its evils. I am very sure that my friend Smith has had all the political experience that anybody need want. [Applause.]

HIS VIEWS OF DOVENOR.

Coming up to the congressional candidate, he said: He is your candidate and mine. More than that, behind the man stands the idea, behind the person the principle. Behind Captain Dovenor, around him, supporting him, bearing him up, is this great doctrine of protection for which he here stands to talk. [Applause.] He is its fit representative, and so he is your fit representative. My friends, zealously has he guarded, faithfully has he borne, steadfastly has he advanced that standard which you put into his hands. His duty is almost done. Your duty and mine remains to be completed next Tuesday. You know that he has been faithful as your candidate; you know that he will be faithful as your representative. The sun of next Tuesday will set upon him as a candidate; the sun of Wednesday will rise upon him as your elected representative. [Applause.] And when he sits in the house of representatives, and when he casts the vote to which this community, this district, is entitled, that vote which he there shall cast for you, will never be a vote for some interests in a foreign country, never a vote for England; it will be a vote for America, it will be a vote for West Virginia, it will be a vote for the First district of that state, a vote for the county of Ohio, a vote for home, a vote for you and for me. [Wild applause.]

When Captain Dovenor arose the scene of enthusiasm beggared description.

SPEECH OF CAPT. DOVENOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW CITIZENS OF OHIO COUNTY:—I have just returned from talking to the people, in their respective communities, in the ten other counties of this district, and I bring you glad tidings of great joy everywhere. [Applause.]

This is a campaign of reason. It is a campaign of patriotism, the like of which, although I have had some experience, I have never witnessed before, and when I return to you this evening and meet with the generous reception which you have accorded me, I would be utterly without feeling if I was not moved and did not return to you again and again my sincere thanks for this reception. [Applause.]

This campaign of measures and not of men, and you will pardon me for one moment if I revert or advert to some things that occurred last evening. I had expected when my friend Mr. Howard—a gentleman who cannot torture me into saying anything against his private character of any kind whatever—Mr. Howard is a gentleman and a man whom I have told the people throughout this congressional district, whose private character was without spot and without blemish, and that I could not say one word against him if I would, and I would not say one word against him if I could under the circumstances. [Applause.] But my friend seems to have tortured himself into a bad humor and is determined that he shall try to torture me into saying something that might be construed as uncomplimentary. He cannot do it. I have carried on this campaign, and whatever the result may be, I shall have the satisfaction of knowing on next Tuesday evening that while I have howled to the line, yet it has been every step an honorable director in.

AN HONORABLE WAY.

The time for reasoning and discussing questions at issue is about at an end. It is time for action; it is time for looking and preparing for voting, and on next Tuesday the decision that has been arrived at will be registered, and we have no doubt of the result at that time. [Applause.]

Heretofore in campaigns—and those who have engaged in them will bear me witness—men, after they had voted, after the result was ascertained, returned, the farmer to his vocation, the mechanic to his shop, the laborer to his work, the merchant to his store, perfectly well satisfied that the persons elected would carry on the business of the country under the policy that was then in force, and nothing more was thought of political affairs until the election came around again. But from the time that hard times came knocking at the door, and there was crouched at the fireside the wolf of hunger, the men of this country have been discussing these questions, and what it is that is entered into, what are the policies that have caused this change at their firesides, at the cross-roads, in the stores and wherever they have met throughout this congressional district, as well as the country at large. Wherever I have been, I have talked a great deal in school houses, and I have also learned another thing, and that is this: That the teacher teaches the children

that if they want to solve a difficult problem, if they desire to have a clear head so as

TO UNDERSTAND THE PROBLEM

and solve it clearly, it is not well to have a full stomach, and I want to say to you that the people of this country for eighteen months have been solving a problem and they have had the most excellent opportunity upon light diet. [Applause.]

When in the days of '61 the cry came from shore to shore, "We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand strong," the question was not then asked, "Are you a Democrat?" "Are you a Republican?" Do you belong to this political organization or do you belong to another? But the grand question was, "Are you in favor of the perpetuity of this grand country of ours, its salvation from dissolution? And are you ready to stand by the flag?" And they came and stood by that flag. So it is to-day. We are to-day again threatened, and we have suffered more from the mistake of 1892—leaving out the blood that was split and the life that was lost—we have lost more in shrinkages in value and in actual capital and in prosperity and in happiness, and in all that goes to make us grand, glorious and successful in this country, than we did during the four years of bloody war. [Applause.]

I said to you that this was a campaign of measures, not of men. This morning when I picked up the Register I thought I would see what my friend Mr. Howard had to say upon the great economic questions that are now agitating the minds of this people, and do you know I was perfectly surprised. I found that he did not define his position upon any point that is now at issue in this campaign. It was a personal plea to vote for him, and giving personal reasons why that should be done. I question none of these reasons, but I want to say to you that it is not a question whether myself or Mr. Howard represents this district. It is the sense of the people upon

THE GREAT ECONOMIC MEASURES

that are now agitating the public mind. If you believe in protection, you vote for me, not because I have any particular personality, but because I am the agent and the party that will put that measure into effect and guard it carefully in your interests. [Applause.]

I believe in protecting American industries, and my friend, when discussing this question in East Wheeling the other evening, put a proposition and said that he was in favor of legislation that would compel an increase in wages, and asked if I would vote for that proposition, and said unhesitatingly that he would. Our esteemed friend, the Register, yesterday found it necessary to apologize for our friend with that remark, and said it was entirely facetious. [Applause.] They seem to think and recognize that it was not the province of legislation to compel an employer to employ an employee, nor to say how much wages he should pay, but I am perfectly willing to answer that question. I say most unhesitatingly that I am in favor of measures and laws that will increase and guarantee good wages to every workingman in the United States of America. [Applause.] And that does not come through nor originate from any idea of free trade either. I am in favor of such immigration laws and such a protection fence against immigration so high that a pauper never shall lift his hand to it. [Applause.]

Has my friend defined the legislation by which he will accomplish that purpose? Has he ever yet told you what platform he stands upon? He stands upon a platform, which, if you will scan the Register, you will find Mr. William L. Wilson interprets to be "free trade, pure and unadulterated," and that says protection is "unconstitutional." [Applause.]

TO THE WORKINGMEN.

My laboring friends, and you are in the audience, for one moment just think what would it avail you if I should go to the Congress of the United States and I should enact or be instrumental or support one of the most stringent immigration laws that it is possible for the ingenuity of man to conceive, and then I should say to the pauper, "You shall not come upon this side of the water to compete with honorable American labor." But at the next breath I say that I am in favor of free trade—protection is unconstitutional, and that I am in favor of taking protection away from American industry, and then I say to the pauper, "You can't come over here, but I will permit you to manufacture, live and manufacture goods upon the other side and send them in here free of duty on this side, and sell alongside of that which is manufactured by honest American labor," and compel the manufacturer to either shut down and quit business or reduce the American labor to the very low standard of the European. [Applause.]

Therefore I am in favor of protecting both. I believe in protecting the American manufacturer and also the great wage earner of America, who has his labor to sell in the same market. [Applause.]

Then my friend took other exception. He complained that I had spoken and abused him on Thirty-fifth street, within the hearing of his mother. Such a thing was farthest from me. Then my friend says that he ought to be sent to Congress because he had a little child that was never understood that such things as that were being discussed as political issues, and that that was the cause of trouble in this country. [Laughter and applause.] And then my friend said further that another reason why you should vote for him was that he had always stood by the workingman and he called them up—the puffers and then the potters. Well I know nothing about it myself. But he said that when the potters' strike was on he had always assisted them; he had gone down in his pockets—"Did Dovenor do anything of that kind?" Since I have come upon this stage a gentleman has handed me the following paper:

"WHEELING, W. VA., Nov. 3.

To B. B. Dovenor:

DEAR SIR:—Will you please say that Mr. John Howard never gave the potters one cent [laughter and applause] and that he did not put his hand into his pocket and aid them to the extent of one mill when they were engaged in a contest and a strike in this city."

[Signed] A POTTER.

I leave Mr. Howard and the Potters'

association to settle that matter between themselves. [Laughter.]

Now, my fellow citizens, I do not propose to talk tariff very long this evening.

First, as my friend has said that he answered it. Now I have a question that I desire my friend Howard to answer, and it is this: "Were you not nominated upon a platform that declared that protection was unconstitutional?" I want an answer "yes" or "no." And "were you not nominated upon a platform that declared that the customs duties should be so levied as not to afford protection, but for revenue and for revenue only?" And thirdly, I want to ask Mr. Howard the same question that is not free trade, pure and unadulterated. And fourthly, "Are you in favor of free trade?" [Cries of "no."] I know you are not; but I want Mr. Howard to tell this manufacturing community whether he is not in favor of free trade and running upon a free trade platform, and if he is whether he intends to stand by the party that nominated him and vote for the principles to collect revenues and to levy customs duties in the manner laid down by the Chicago platform which is now announced to be free trade.

Out in the rural districts my friend did undertake to discuss the tariff, and do you know what he said? He said there that tariff had nothing to do with wages. He told the people that he could speak of one industry and he spoke of what he knew, and that was

THE GLASS INDUSTRY.

I will read you what he said, taken by the stenographer who is now upon this stage taking down my remarks. On the 25th day of September, in connection with what I said, he used this language: "I can talk to you, my friends, upon one branch of this subject in such a way as to say to you that I know positively, from actual experience, that in at least one branch of a great industry of this country tariff has no effect whatever upon wages, the glass industry." My friend Howard introduced a gentleman who was president of the Flint Glass Workers' Association of the United States, as a gentleman of authority, Mr. W. J. Smith, and in his own life and career—because you know that has been published. I have it right here; it is published in one volume. [Laughter.] And he opened this book by a certificate of character from Mr. W. J. Smith, who is president of the Flint Glass Workers' Union of America, who says that he is a gentleman who has heretofore interested himself in working organizations and in the Flint Glass Workers' Union. Why, he didn't need to go to Pittsburgh for that. I have been doing that all over this district. And when a man introduces a witness to the court, he is presumed to be a respectable witness and he vouches for his veracity, integrity and intelligence. I noticed in connection with it that Mr. Smith said nothing on the question of tariff.

This letter was written to Mr. Howard on the 13th day of October, 1894. Within ten days after that time, when the first volume of Mr. Howard's life had been published and the people got hold of it and began to read it, a gentleman addressed a letter to Mr. Smith upon that subject, and here is what he says. He may not know as much about the glass business as Mr. Howard. Mr. Howard quit the business, he tells you, twelve years ago. Mr. Smith has been at it as long as Mr. Howard is years of age, and is still in that business, and president of that association. But here is what he says:

"As powerful as our association is, it was unable to keep all our members employed simply because the duty on flint glass was so low that American manufacturers could and did buy foreign glass at prices approximating the labor alone in this country, while hundreds of our members were kept in enforced idleness."

Now, whatever doubt Mr. Howard may have, and he says he knows whereof he speaks and he can speak of personal knowledge—whatever doubt Mr. Howard may have, Mr. Smith has no doubt, for he says: "There can be no doubt among flint glassworkers that the Democratic tariff measure which recently became a law has been

INJURIOUS TO THEIR INTEREST.

Mr. Howard tells us in this volume of his life that he was born in 1857; that he was born at the city of Steubenville, that he received his early education at Cherry Hill school house, over here on Short Creek, in Ohio county, and that afterwards he became a glass-blower, and then, in his speeches in the interior, how many tumbler he had blown in twenty-four hours, and he tells "why, under Republican legislation the great glass trust of this country had been made possible," and how they had swallowed up the industry and utterly destroyed it in Wheeling. I suppose it was a revelation to my friend Brockner yesterday evening, when he presided over that meeting, to know that it was made possible for him and Mr. Hobbs, who are both representative Democrats, and other gentlemen in the city, to make sales of their property to an association and take the price of it in stock. They for the first time and learned that in the exercise of their right and in doing that which they thought was for their best interests, they had been simply exercising a right by direction of the Republican legislation in this country. I do not believe that those gentlemen entered into a trust without believing it was for their benefit, and I am satisfied that they got bit in the transaction, but it was a transaction of their own, and Republican legislation had nothing at all to do with it whatever, and if my friend wants to find fault with anybody he can have a joint discussion with Mr. Brockner on that subject at any time. [Applause.]

I have not been so fortunate as to have a historian, and neither has the first volume of my life been printed, but, strange as it may appear to you, my fellow citizens, I was a boy once myself. [Laughter and applause.] And I was not born with a silver spoon in my mouth, and it happened that I was born fifteen years before my friend John saw the light of day in 1857. I was born in 1842 in the era of old state of Virginia, raised and reared, and I have lived in the state of West Virginia, and there I expect to live and die. [Applause.] Whatever there is of prosperity in store for her I expect to share in that prosperity, and whatever there is of adversity, falls as heavily upon me as it does upon you. I believe in our grand little state. [Cheers.]

The first work I did was wheeling sawdust at twenty-five cents a day, and I am